

## Utah Endangered Species Habitats

Common Name	Type?	Scientific Name	Habitat
Ambersnail, Kanab	A	Oxyloma kanabense	Three Lakes, a privately owned wet meadow near Kanab, is one of only two natural habitats. It is dependent upon wetland vegetation for food and shelter.
Bearclaw-poppy, Dwarf	P	Arctomecon humilis Physaria tumulosa	Only known to occur in Washington County. It typically occurs on rolling hills with sparse vegetation within mixed warm desert shrub communities from 750 to 1050 m (2,500 to 3,400 ft) elevations.
Black-footed Ferret	A	Mustela nigripes	Black-footed ferrets depend exclusively on prairie dog burrows for shelter.
Bladderpod, kodachrome	P	Lesquerella tumulosa	Found only in Kane County. It grows on white, bare shale knolls at elevations of about 5,700 feet. 90 percent of the species' known range occurs on the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.
Bonytail	F	Gila elegans	Adapted to the swifter sections of the Colorado River, with affinity for areas of high flow and rocky habitat.
Brown (Grizzly) Bear	A	Ursus arctos	It's home range is basically inland – away from major bodies of water.
Buttercup, Autumn	P	Ranunculus aestivalis	Only occurs in the Sevier River Valley in western Garfield County, Utah. The elevation range for the species is 6,374 – 7,000 feet. Plants grow in the saline, wet meadow habitat and are commonly found on raised hummocks of soil that are drier than the surrounding meadow.

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Cactus, Pariette	P	<i>Sclerocactus brevispinus</i>	Restricted to one population in the Pariette Draw along the Duchesne-Uintah County boundary. Land ownership within the range of the species includes Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Ute Tribe, State of Utah, and private land, with the majority of the species' known population occurring on BLM and Ute Tribal lands.
Cactus, San Rafael	P	<i>Pediocactus despainii</i>	Grows on hills, benches, and flats of the Colorado Plateau's semi-arid grasslands, a savannah-like habitat characterized by scattered junipers, pinyon pines, low shrubs, and hardy herbs.
Cactus, Siler Pincushion	P	<i>Pediocactus sileri</i>	Inhabits a variety of plant communities including Great Basin desert shrub, Mohave Desert scrub, pinyon-juniper forestlands and grasslands.
Cactus, Uinta Basin Hookless	P	<i>Sclerocactus wetlandicus</i>	Occur primarily in Uintah County along the Green River, the White River, and their tributaries. The species also occurs within Duchesne and Carbon Counties. Generally found on coarse soils derived from cobble and gravel river and stream terrace deposits, or rocky surfaces on mesa slopes at 4,400 to 6,200 ft. in elevation.
Cactus, Winkler's Pincushion	P	<i>Pediocactus winkleri</i>	Only in Emery and Wayne Counties. The cactus is shaped like a small ribbed ball. It has 9 to 14 short radial spines each 1.5 – 4 mm long.

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Cactus, Wright Fishhook	P	<i>Sclerocactus wrightiae</i>	Occurs across portions of Utah's western Emery, southeastern Sevier, central Wayne and a small strip within Garfield Counties. It has been found on soil formations such as Emery sandstone, Mancos shale, Dakota sandstone, Morrison, Summerville, Curtis, Entrada sandstone, Carmel, Moenkopi, and alluvium. Vegetation associations include semi-barren sites within desert scrub or open pinyon juniper woodland communities at 4,200 to 7,600 feet in elevation.
Chub, Hunchback	F	<i>Gila cypha</i>	Critical habitat is in Grand Canyon National Park includes the Little Colorado River and the Colorado River from River Mile 34 to River Mile 208.
Chub, Virgin River	F	<i>Gila seminuda</i>	Associated with deep, protected areas of swift water. Found in limited areas of the main-stem Virgin River.
Cuckoo, Western Yellow-billed	A	<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	Western yellow-billed cuckoos appear to require large blocks of riparian habitat, such as cottonwood and willow trees, for nesting.
Cycladenia, Jones	P	<i>Cycladenia humilis</i> var. <i>jonesii</i>	Survives in badland habitats in semi-arid central Utah, usually on the steep slopes of hills or mesas. It grows in fine textured soils derived from sandstone at elevations of 4,500-5,600 ft (1,400-1,700 m). Surrounding vegetation is sparse, desert scrub.
Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	A	<i>Empidonax traillii</i> <i>extimus</i>	Breeds in relatively dense riparian tree and shrub communities associated with rivers, swamps, and other wetlands including lakes and reservoirs. In most instances, the dense vegetation occurs within the first 10 to 13 feet above ground.

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Ladies' Tresses, Ute	P	<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>	Ranges in elevation from 720 to 1,830 ft in Washington County to 7,000 ft in northern Utah. Nearly all occupied sites have a high water table (usually within 5 to 18 inches) of the surface augmented by seasonal flooding, snowmelt, runoff and irrigation.
Lynx, Canada	A		One can spot these species within the dense coniferous forests and also the rocky areas in the bogs and swamps.
Mallow, Gierisch	P	<i>Sphaeralcea gierischii</i>	Only found on gypsum outcrops associated with the Harrisburg Member of the Kaibab Formation in northern Mohave County, Arizona and closely adjacent Washington County, Utah. The surrounding plant community is that of warm Mohave desertscrub. It occurs at elevations from 821 to 1,148 meters (2,694 to 3,766 ft)
Milk-vetch, Deseret	P	<i>Astragalus desereticus</i>	A narrow endemic plant occurring only on the sandy/gravelly hillsides of the Moroni Formation near Birdseye in Utah County. The species occurs at elevations between 5,400 and 5,600 feet. It grows with pinyon pine, Utah juniper, sagebrush, scrub oak and a variety of grasses.
Milk-vetch, Heliotrope	P	<i>Astragalus montii</i>	Grows on a white layer of Kaibab limestone with little (less than 1.2 cm (0.5 in) ) or no soil, in an unshaded opening in the pizon-juniper-cliffrose plant community above 1,219 m (4,000 ft) elevation.
Milk-vetch, Holmgren	P	<i>Astragalus holmgreniorum</i>	Found only in the very south-west corner of Utah, it's often the only plant found alive atop special soils strewn with small stones and gravel deposits.

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Milk-vetch, Shivwits	P	<i>Astragalus ampullarioides</i>	Found in isolated pockets of Chinle and Moenave soils around St. George. Occupied sites are small, and populations are found between 920 and 1,330 m (3,018 and 4,363 ft) in elevation in sparsely vegetated habitat with an average 12 percent cover.
Milkweed, Welsh's	P	<i>Asclepias welshii</i>	Critical habitat for this species includes about 4,000 acres of sand dune habitat in the Coral Pink Sand Dunes State Park and the Sand Hills area in Kane County, Utah.
Owl, Mexican Spotted	B	<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>	Resident species of old-growth forests in western North America, where it nests in tree holes, old bird of prey nests, or rock crevices. Nests can be between 12 and 60 meters high and usually contain two eggs.
Phacelia, Clay	P	<i>Phacelia Argillacea</i>	Found on sparsely vegetated slopes of the Green River shale formation at about 6,600 feet elevation. Grows on fragile, barren soils on steep hillsides only in Spanish Fork Canyon
Pikeminnow (squawfish), Colorado	F	<i>Ptychocheilus lucius</i>	Found in the rivers of Western North America.
Prairie Dog, Utah	A	<i>Cynomys parvidens</i>	Utah prairie dogs range in color from cinnamon to clay with dark markings above the eyes and white on the tip of the tail. Utah prairie dogs are diurnal, burrowing animal Found from 5,400 ft. - 9,500 ft. elevation. They are limited to the south-west quarter of Utah. Their diet is composed of flowers, seeds, grasses, leaves, and insects.

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Primrose, Maguire	P	<i>Primula maguirei</i>	Their entire known habitat lies within Federal lands managed by the Logan Ranger District of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest.
Reed-Mustard, Barneby	P	<i>Schoenocrambe barnebyi</i>	Occurs in fine-grained, clay-rich soil on steep slopes in semi-desert shrub vegetation. Its soil is rich in gypsum and selenium.
Reed-mustard, Clay	P	<i>Schoenocrambe argillacea</i>	Grows on clay soils that are derived from a mixture of shales and sandstones from the zone of contact between the Uinta and Green River geologic formations in Uintah County, Utah.
Reed-mustard, Shrubby	P	<i>Schoenocrambe suffrutescens</i>	Occurs in fine-grained, clay-rich soil on steep slopes in semi-desert shrub vegetation. Its soil is rich in gypsum and selenium. Endemic to the southern Uinta Basin in northeast Utah.
Ridgecress, Barneby	P	<i>Lepidium barnebyanum</i>	Endemic to the Indian Canyon drainage, which is mainly on Ute Tribal lands, and grows with other mound-forming species in piñon- juniper communities. It is found on ridge crests of white shale outcrops in the Uinta and Green River formations at 5,900 - 6,600 feet in Duchesne County.
Sage-grouse, Gunnison	A	<i>Centrocercus minimus</i>	Inhabit large, intact and mostly treeless landscapes with sagebrush, native bunchgrasses, wildflowers and wet meadows.
Sedge, Navajo	P	<i>Carex specuicola</i>	Grows in dense colonies in damp, sandy to silty soils around shady, spring-fed seepages. Surrounding vegetation is pinyon-juniper woodlands. Habitat elevation is between 5,600 and 5,900 ft (1,700 and 1,800 m). Average annual precipitation is 7.6 in (19.3 cm).

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Sucker, June	F	Chasmistes liorus	Found naturally only in Utah Lake and its tributaries.
Sucker, Razorback	F	Xyrauchen texanus	Found in water from 4-10 feet in depth, adults are associated with areas of strong current and backwaters. Many specimens taken in recent years are from off-stream impoundments and reservoirs.
Tortoise, Mojave Desert	A	Gopherus agassizii	One of most elusive inhabitants of the desert, spending up to 95% of its life underground. Lives in a variety of habitats from sandy flats to rocky foothills, including alluvial fans, washes and canyons where suitable soils for den construction might be found. It is found from near sea level to around 3,500 feet in elevation.
Last Chance, Townsendia	P	Townsendia aprica	Habitat elevation ranges from 4,500-5,600 ft (1,400-1,700 m). It is endemic to the uplands of central Utah, and was probably never abundant.
Woundfin	F	Plagopterus argentissimus	Found in the Virgin River, adult and juvenile woundfin inhabit runs in quiet waters adjacent to riffles with sand. It is typically found in warm, swift streams of high turbidity, preferring a stream speed of one to two feet per second and a depth of eight to eighteen inches. avoiding clear waters and rarely can be found in quieter pools.